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[Translated from the German of SELIA, in the Dublin Magazine.]

CHEERFULNESS.

See how the day beemeth brighly before us!
Blue is the firmament—green is the earth,
Grief hath no voice in the Universe chorus,
Nature is ringing with music and mirth.
Lift up the looks that are sinking in sadness,
Gaze! and if beauty can rapture thy soul,
Virtue herself shall allure thee to gladness,
Gladness! philosophy's guerdon and goal.

Enter the treasuries pleasure uncloses,
List! how she thrills in the nightingale's lay?
Breathe! she is wafting the sweets from the roses;
Feel! she is cool in the rivulet's play;
Taste! from the grape and the nectarine gushing
Flows the red rill in the beams of the sun,
Green in the hills, the flower-groves blushing,
Look! she is always and every where one.

Banish, then, mourner, the tears that are trickling
Over the cheeks that should rosily bloom;
Why should a man, like a girl or a sickling,
Suffer his lamp to be quenched in thé tomb?
Still may we battle for goodness and beauty;
Still have philanthropy much to essay;
Glory rewards the fulfilment of duty;
Rest will pavillion the end of our way.

What though corroding and multiplied sorrows,
Legion-like darken this planet of ours,
Hope is a balsam the wounded heart borrows
Even when anguish hath palsied its powers;
Wherefore, though fate play the part of a traitor,
Soar o'er the stars on the pinions of hope,
Fearlessly certain that sooner or later,
Over the stars thy desires shall have scope.

Look round about on the face of creation!
Still is God's earth undistorted and bright;
Comfort the captive's too long tribulation,
Thus shalt thou reap thy more perfect delight,
Love! but if love be a hallowed emotion,
Purity only its rapture should share;
Love, then, with willing and deathless devotion,
All that is just and exhalted and fair.

Act!—for in action are wisdom and glory;
Fame, immortality; these are its crown;
Would'st thou illumine the tables of story,
Build on achievements thy doom of renown;
Honor and feeling were given to cherish,
Cherish them, then, though all else should decay;
Landmarks by these that are never to perish,
Stars that will shine on the duskiest day.

Courage!—disaster and peril once over,
Freshen the spirit as showers the grove;
O'er the dim graves that the cypresses cover,
Soon the Forget-me-not rises in love.
Courage, then, friends! thought the universe curmble,
Innocence, dreadless of danger beneath,
Patient and trustful, and joyous and humble,
Smiles through ruin on darkness and death.

THE COQUETTE.

BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

"I will not marry yet," was her reply—her face half averted from the kneeling figure beside her, whom still she suffered to retain her hand—whose arm still encircled her waist, unforbidden. "I will not marry yet;" and love was in the tone of the very accents that withheld the boon of love, or deferred the bestowal of it.

St. Aubyn was a young man of moderate fortune; accomplished, unsophisticated, of quick sensibilities. A student, and fond of retirement, he had selected for his summer residence a small fishing hamlet, on the romantic coast of Devonshire; where, between his books and the sea-shore, along which he loved to ramble, his time passed anything but heavily. Here he had resided about a month, when the little community received an addition, in a young lady and her mother, who joined it for the purpose of a temporary residence; and St. Aubyn stepped back in surprise, when, issuing one morning from the cabin in which he lodged, he beheld two females, in the attire, and with the air, of fashion—the one leaning on the arm of the other — approaching the humble portal whence he had just emerged. He bowed, however, and passed on.

He had scarcely more than glanced at the strangers; but, transient as was his survey of them, he saw that one of them was an invalid—the younger. 'How touching is the langor which indisposition casts over beauty!' exclaimed St. Aubyn to himself. "Health would impove the loveliness of that face, but the interest which now invests it would vanish. No visitation," he continued, "but late hours, and crowded rooms, have sent her hither—for I prophecy she comes to make some stay. Sidmouth would be change of scene, not change of occupation!" He was right. St. Aubyn returned from his ramble earlier than was his custom. His thoughts, that day were in the hamlet, and not upon the shore. He approached his lodging with something like emotions of expectation and suspense. He looked at his landlady, on entering, as if he expected her to communicate something; and was disappointed when she merely returned the ordinary response to his salutation. He entered his apartment, dispirited, and threw himself into a chair near the window, the sash of which he threw up, as if he wanted air. For the first time, he felt the oppression of loneliness. "They have not come to stop," said he to himself, and absolutely with a sigh—and no wonder! In an assembly, a lovely, graceful, and delicate woman, beheld for the first time, would have extracted from him only the ordinary tribute which beauty shares with beauty; but, in a remote little hamlet, inhabited by beings as rude as their neighbors, the sea and the rocks, such a vision could hardly come, & a vanish, without leaving a strong impression, upon the beholders. St. Aubyn sat abstracted, chagrined—mortified.

The opening of a window, in a cabin opposite roused him. The sash was thrown up by a white arm shining throught a sleeve of muslin, thin as gauze. Presently, a dimple elbow reposed upon the sill; and a cheek of pensive sweetness sank upon a hand, so small, so white, that it seemed to have been modelled for no other office than to pillow such a burden. A thrill ran through St. Aubyn, quickening him into wakeful life.

How the hand talks! What passion, thought, and sentiment are in it! What tongues are the fingers! Oh! the things that the hand which St. Aubyn sat watching, discoursed to him, as it changed its posture, now with the palm, now with the back, kissing its owner's cheek—now extending one finger upon the marbly, ample temple—now enwreathing itself with one jetty curl and another—now passed over the arched bright forehead — now lowered, and languidly drooping from the window frame, upon which the arm to which it belonged lay motionless—then raised again, with slow and waving motion, till it closed with the cheek that half met it—then gradually crossed over the bosom that seemed to heave with a sigh as it passed, and pressed to the heart—then clasped with its beauteous fellow, and carried to the back of the head, and full elastic arms swelling and whitening, as they contracted!

St. Aubyn gazed on entranced. Hitherto, the cheek alone of the fair invalid had been presented to him, but now her head turned: her eyes met his and dropped—she rose and withdrew.

Only glimpses of her did St. Aubyn catch again, that evening—but they were frequent.—A hand—an elbow—the point of her shoulder—once or twice her figure, flitting backward and forward, as she paced up and down the apartment. Dusk fell; still he remained at his post. Was it a guitar that he heard? It was but awakened as the first tones of an eolian harp, which you hold your breath to hear. Her hand was on the strings: one chord at length she struck full; another succeeded—and another. Then all was silence, for a time. St. Aubyn still remained at the window—nor in vain. The music woke again, as fairy soft as before; and a voice—soft as the music, but oh! far sweeter—awoke, along with it. She was singing, but he could hear nothing except the strain; and yet he heard enough to tell him that it was the theme of tenderness, though sung by fits, that rather seemed to help than mar the passionate mood. The stars shone out; the moon, in her first quarter half completed, showed her bright crescent clear though setting; the folds of a white drapery shone dimly through the still open casement. Did the wearer approach to look out and gaze upon the fair knight? No. The sash was pulled down; the string and the voice were hushed; the interestin minstrel had retired. St. Aubyn retired too; but, though his head was upon the pillow, not a moment of that night were his vision and his ear withdrawn from the open window.

It was broad day before forgetfulness cast her spell over the excited spirits of St. Aubyn, nor was it broken till high noon. He arose, emerged from his chamber, and took an anxious survey of the habitation opposite. The room appeard empty. He partook of slight repast; and sallying out, made his way to the shore.—He had not proceeded far, when, turning a point, he beheld the elder female, about a hundred yards in advance of him, standing still and looking anxiously upward toward the cliff. He followed what appeared to be the direction of her eyes, and saw the younger, half way up, reclining upon her side. Something appeared to be amiss. He quickened his pace; and joining the former, learned, from her, that her daughter, attempting to reach the top of the cliff, had incautiously turned, and, unaccustomed to look from a height, was prevented by terror from proceeding or descending; that, from the same cause, she had slipped down several feet: and that she, herself, durst not attempt to go to her assistance. St. Aubyn had heard enough; he bounded up the steep. As he approached the fair one, modesty half overcome terror, and she made a slight effort to repair the disorder into which her dress had been thrown by accident. St. Aubyn assisted to complete what she had effected but imperfectly; he encouraged her, raised her, and propping her fair form with his own, led her, step by step, down to the beach again. Nor, when she was in perfect safety, did he withdraw his assistance—nor did she decline it; though, as apprehension subsided, confusion rose, coloring her pale cheek to crimson, at the recollection of the plight in which she had been found. Her ankle was slightly sprained, she said, having turned under her, when she slipped. What was this, if not a warrant for the proffer of an arm? At all events, St. Aubyn construed it as such, escorted the fair strager, leaning upon him, back and to her lodings. From that moment, a close intimacy commenced. They were constantly together—sometimes accompanied by the mother—more frequently, and at last wholly alone. Communing in solitude, between the sexes, and in the midst of romantic scenery, where there is no impediment, no distaste on either side, is almost sure to awaken and to foster love. St. Aubyn loved. The looks, the actions, all but the tongue of Amelia assured him that his passion was returned. Her health had improved rapidly; the autumn far adavnced and the evenings and nights were growing chill. The mother and daughter now talked of returning to town; a day was fixed for their departure: and on the eve of that day, St. Aubyn threw himself at the feet of the lovely girl, and implored her to bless him with her hand. Yet, though she did not deny that he had interested her—though her eyes and her cheek attested it—though the hand which was locked in his, locked his as well—though she seffered him to draw her toward him, by the tenure of her graceful waist—still was her reply—"I will not marry yet."

St. Aubyn did not require to ask if his visits would be permitted in town:—he was invited to renew them there. An excursion to Paris, however, on a matter of pressing necessity, respecting the affairs of a friend, prevented his return for a month. At the expiration of that time, he found *himself* in London; and with a throbbing heart, repaired to the habitation of his mistress, on the very evening of his arrival.—The house was lighted up; there was a ball.—He was scarcely dressed for a party; yet he could not overcome his impatience to behold again the heroine of the little fishing hamlet.—He rang, at the same moment when a knot of other visiters came to the door; and entering along with them, was ushered into a ball-room, the footman hurriedly announcing the names of the several parties. The dance was proceeding. It was the whirling waltz—

"The dance of contact, else
Forbid! abandoning to the free hand
The sacred waist; while face to face—that breath
Doth kiss with breath, and eye embraceth eye—
Your tranced coil relaxing, straightening—round
And round, in every measure, you entwine
Circle with circle—till the swimming brain
And panting heart, in swoony lapse, give o'er!"

It was the waltz, and the couple consisted of a man of the town and—Amelia.

The party who had entered with St. Aubyn, immediately took seats; but he stood, transfixed to the spot where his eyes first caught the form of his mistress, in the coil of another. She saw not him. With laughing eyes, and cheeks, flushed with exertion, she continued the measure of license, her spirits mounting, as the music quickened, until she seemed to float around her partner, who freely availed himself of the favorable movement of the step to draw her in momentary pressure. They, at length, sat down amidst the applause of the company. St. Aubyn writhed! He retired to a quarter of the room where he thought he should escape observation, and threw himself into a chair.

"Who think you, now, is the happy man?" said one of the group of gentleman who stood within a few paces of him.

"Why, who, if not Singleton?" replied another; "he has waltzed himself into her heart. This is the twentieth time I have seen her dance with him."

"Oh! another will waltz him out of her heart," interposed a third; "she is an incorrigible coquette, from first to last."

Here the party seperated. St. Aubyn, scarcely knowing what he did, after sitting abstracted for a few minutes, rose, and passed out of the ball-room.

He descended the staircase, with the intention of quitting the house; but the supper-room had been just thrown open, and the press carried him in. Nor was he allowed to stop until he had reached the centre of the table.—Every seat but two, close to where he stood, was occupied. "By your leave sir!" said a voice behind. He stepped back; and the waltzer led his mistress to one of them, and placed himself beside her. St. Aubyn would have retreated—but could not without incommoding the company who thickly hemmed him in. Amelia drew her gloves from her white arms they little enhanced by covering—the waltzer assisting her, and transferring them to the custody of his bosom. His eyes explored the table in quest of the most delicate of the viands, which one after another, he recommended to her; until she made a selection. He filled a wine-glass with sparkling Burgundy, and presented it to her; then crowned a goblet, till the liquid almost overhung the brim—breathed her name over it in a sigh—quaffed it off to the bottom, at a draught. He leaned his cheek to her's, till the neighbors almost touched. He whispered her—and she replied in whispers—He passed his arm over the back of her chair, partly supplanting it in the office of supporting her shoulders. He pressed so close to her, that it would have been the same had both been sitting in one seat. She was unconscious of the familiar vicinity, or she permitted it. The whispering continued; the word "marriage," was uttered—repeated again. St. Aubyn heard her distinctly reply, "I will not marry yet;" as she rose, and, turning, him face to face!

"St. Aubyn!" she involuntarily exclaimed. St. Aubyn spoke not, save with his eyes, which he kept fixed steadfastly upon her.

"When did you arrive?" she inquired hurriedly, and in extreme confusion.

"This evening," replied St. Aubyn, without removing his eyes.

"When did you join our party?"

"While you were waltzing," returned St. Aubyn, with a smile.

"And how long have you been standing here?"

"Since supper commenced; I made way for your partner to hand you to that seat, and place himsell beside you."

"You have not supped? sit down, and I will help you."

"No!" said St. Aubyn, shaking his head, and smiling again.

"My mother has not seen you yet! Come and speak to her."

"No; I have not a moment to spare. I leave town immediately."

"When?"

"To-night!—Farewell!" said he turning to go.

"You surly are not going yet?" earnestly interposed Amelia.

"I *must* not stay," emphatically rejoined St. Aubyn. "For one object alone I came to town. *That* is finally disposed of. The necessity for my departure is imperative. Remember me to your mother. Good night!" he added, moving towards the door.

"Have you been well?" she inquired almost tremulous. He continued his progress as fast as the throng permitted him, affecting not to hear her. She fellowed, laid her hand upon his arm, and stopped him.

"You surely are not well *now*," she said, in a tone of solicitude.

"No," he replied, passing on till he reached the door.

"St. Aubyn!" she exclaimed, heedless of those who surrounded her, "stay a little longer!—an hour—half an hour—the quarter of an hour."

St. Aubyn stopped; and turning, looked upon her, with an expression so tender, yet so stern, that she half shrank as she met his gaze.

"Not a moment," he replied; "I should only be a clog upon your pastime. I do not waltz!" Then snatched her hand, raised it to his lips—kissed it—and dropping it, hurried down the staircase, and departed.

Amelia, at once perceived the awkwardness of her situation, recovered her self-possession and with well-dissembled mirth, affected to laugh.

"A poor lunatic," she exclaimed, "whom I pity, notwithstanding his extravagant aberrations of mind. He is innocent, in his madness.—But come, let us forget him."

The dance was resumed. She was the queen of the mirthful hour that shone, surpassing all. She laughed, she challenged, outdid herself—her spirit towered the more, the more the revel waned. Party after party dropped off; still she kept it up till she was left utterly alone—and then she rushed to her chamber, and cast herself upon a couch—dissolved in tears

She loved St. Aubyn. Vanity had been touched before—but never sentiment, till she visited the little fishing hamlet on the coast of Devonshire. At first, she could not persuade herself that St. Aubyn would not return;—but a month set that point perfectly at rest. She dropped. Society, amusement, nothing could rouse her into her former self. Her partner in the waltz in vain solicited her to stand up with him again. She declined the honor; his visits were discouraged. Her mother anxiously watched the depression of spirits that had taken possession of her, and seemed daily to increase. The winter passed without improvement—the spring. Summer set in; bloom and fruit returned—but cheer was a stranger to her heart. Change of scene was recommended. She was asked to make choice of the place whither she would go—she replied, with a sigh, "to the little fishing hamlet."

She and her mother arrived there early on Sunday morning; and re-occupied the identical lodging which they had taken before. The landlady, a kind hearted creature, expressed her surprise and sorrow at the altered appearance of her young lodger.

"Ah, the young man would be sorry to see this—though he has had his turn of sickness too; but he's now quite recovered."

"Mr. St. Aubyn?" breathlessly inquired Amelia.

"Yes!" replied the landlady, "that same handsome kind young gentleman."

"Merciful heaven! is he here?" she vehemently demanded.

"He is, my lady," returned the landlady.

"Mother!"—she exclaimed, as she turned on the latter a look in which pleasure was painted, for the first time since the momentous night of the ball. "Where does he lodge?" asked Amelia, turning to the landlady.

"In the same place. He came back, about a month after he left," added the landlady.—"Poor young gentleman!" she continued, "we all thought he had come to die amongst us—so pale so melancholy. He would keep company with no one—would speak to no one, and at last he took fairly to his bed."

Amelia laid her head upon her hand, covering her eyes; her tears had begun to flow.

"But the daughter of our neighbor, who had a rich brother that sent his neice to school, and had determined to adopt her—having completed her time, came upon a visit to her father, shortly after the return of the young gentleman, and her mother made her read to him constantly, to divert him; and he grew fond of listening to her, and well he might, for a sweet young creature she is, and at last his health took a turn; and he was able to quit his bed, and to walk, as he used with you, my lady, rambling, whole hours, along the shore with her."

The eyes of Amelia were now lifted to the landlady's face. Her tears were gone, all but the traces of them, they seemed as if they were glazed. The landlady had paused at the sound of several voices and a kind of bustle without; and now ran to the window.

"Come hither, ladies!" said she, "they are just coming out!"

Amelia, by a convulsive effort, rose, and hastily approached the window with her mother.

"Here they come!" resumed the landlady, "and this is the end of my story. The *young* gentleman, at last, fell in love with his sweet young nurse, and *offered to marry her.* She had *already fallen* in love with him; she accepted him, and this very morning they are going to church. There they are! look! did you ever see so sweet a sight? What a couple! God bless them! They were made for one another!"

The landlady started and looked around.—Amelia had fallen in a swoon upon the floor.—With difficulty they recovered her. In an hour her mother was on her way with her from the little fishing hamlet.

In a month she dressed her in a shroud!

TEN UPON ELEVEN.

We some time since related a story of a jockied Frenchman. As an offset, we now give one of a jockying Frenchman. This like the former, turns upon the sale of a horse, and also like that, has its scene away South.

Mon. Jarvais, the Frenchman, had a steed for sale, which he recomended as one ver fine hanimalle—one horse elegant extraordinare.'

How old do you call him? asked the purchaser.

How old? said the Frenchman—Vy, sare, he is sumsen like *ten upon eleven.*

Not older?

No, sair, he is no oldair vat I tell you.

On your honor!

Oui, sare, on me very saccred honor, vat me telly you is the trute—he is no olde as ten upon eleven; Me no cheaty you avec de azghe de horse. He is no mote as vat I tell you.

The horse was purchased, under the full belief that he was no more than ten or eleven years old. But the new owner was a short time afterwards told, by a judge of horse flesh, that he had got monstrously bitten by the Frenchman in regard to the age of the steed, which was at least twice as old as he had purchased him for.

Upon this he went in a great fury to the Frenchman, and exclaimed:

Confound your French tongue! that horse is twice as old as you said.

Sare, exclaimed Jarvais, with well feigned astonishment.

Sare*!* I'll sare you, you lying, smooth tongued scoundrel.

Me lie! me one scoundrall! Vat, for you accuse me, sare? ha? You is one grand impudence. Be gar! you come here to curse me for lie! be gar!

You need'nt bristle up to me, Monseer, I can eat up two Frenchmen just like *you* at one meal.

Diable! Vat! you eaty me—you one Diable! dam! You be one savage—one vild animale brute, be gar!

There's no use in all that, Monseer. You're a lying villain; you told me a cock and a bull story about the age of that horse which is all no such thing.

Be gar *! so* 'tis no such thing; 'tis no bull and cock, vat for me selle you de horse. Sare, you lie—'

'What?

'Under one mistake, sare; one grand mistake. I say nothing at all vat abuut a bull and cock. I sell him you horse. Mon Dieu.'

But you cheated me in the age. The horse as I am credibly informed is at least twenty, if not twenty-one years old.

Oui, oui, dad is de azghe; yes sare dat is what I call him.

ALEXANDER RYERSON.

'The devil it is ! you told me he was ten or eleven.

No sare, I not tell you he ten or eleven.—Dat is one grand mistake, sare. Dat leetle vord you put in, me no put him dere. Me say de horse ten *upon* eleven.

Well, what's the difference ?

Difference ! Be gar ! you one Anglishe Americance, and you not know the difference tell betwish one Anglishe vord ?' *Or*—he no *upon*—*upon* he no *or*. Me no Anglaish ; but, sare dare one grand difference betwish de two leetle vord.

I know there's a difference,' a replied the purchaser, 'but you meant to cheat me in the age of the horse ; you meant I should understand you ten or eleven.

Sare, returned the Frenchman, cooly, 'dere is vere you make de grand mistake. I telly you de horse he vas ten *upon* eleven ; dat is vat me understand ten *more* eleven—vat you call one and de twenty.

But you meant to deceive me,' said the purchaser, doggedly.

'Deceivy you ! Mon Dieu ! me deceivy you, one Americanie Yankee, vat cheat de diable.—

Be gar. Me sell honest horse for what you call von and de twenty ; 'tis not de cart dat you put de horse alore ; de honest age of de horse is vat I telle you ; ten on eleven ! and begar ! you find him so.

From the Eastern Argus.

"With all the sufferings we have had,—all the depression in business and calamities resulting from the bad acts of bad men, we are to have more tinkering with the Currency."

The preceding statement is from the Gazette of yesterday. We agree with that paper that the calamities alluded to were occasioned by the "bad acts of bad men." We have always thought, and *still* think that "*the pressure*" was deliberately planned by the managers of the U. S. Bank, who, aided by their hired agents and pensioned presses, had boldness enough to execute what they had had the wickedness to conceive. *They* are the "bad men," of whose "bad acts" the country has a right to complain. *They* are the *real currency tinkerers* of the land—and they have not yet given over the business. We fear with the Gazette that we are to have "more tinkering with the currency." The Bankites seem trying to get up *another panic*. Appearances indicate that another suspension is in contemplation—that an appeal is again to be made to the *sufferings* rather than the *reason* of men—and that the attempt is to be repeated to *torture* the people into the belief that a great regulator of the currency" is absolutely necessary. Taken in this sense, we have no fault to find with the preceding paragraph from the Gazette. Such is not, however, the meaning intended by that paper. Its object, doubtless, was, to reiterate the absured story, which it has often before told, that "the distress" was mainly occasioned by the celebrated "Removal of the Deposites," during the Administration of Jackson. How absurd is this notion we need not now say. The Argus has already met it, time and again, with a full and prompt denial, and has endeavored, we hope not entirely without success, to *demonstrate* its absurdity. We will, however, introduce to the Gazette a witness of its own political faith. It may, perhaps *hear him*. We, therefore, call to the stand Mr Hildreth, of Boston, who we learn from the Boston Post, is one of the "putative editors" of the Boston Atlas. Mr Hildreth, sometime in 1837, published a "History of Banks," in which he thus speaks of the much-abused "Removal of the Deposites :"

"Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that act of the President's was clearly legal ; and if we recollect that the charter of the Bank was to expire in less than three years and that it was necessary seasonably to arrange some other system for the keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, we shall be inclined to pronounce that celebrated removal, not only an act of punishment, but an act of prudence."

In another part of the same volume, too, we find the following account of the origin of the distress and suffering mourned over by the Gazette :

"The progress of business had created a brisk demand for capital ; money was already begining to be tight, when the sudden withdrawal of accommodations on the part of the Bank, produced a sudden pressure. That pressure produced a degree of alarm ; for all the pressures of which the present generation of merchants had had any exprerience, were of that kind which were caused by, and which indicated, an unsound condition of business.

The curtailment of the National Bank, was followed by a curtailment on the part of the local banks, necessary in some parts of the country where the banks, in the enjoyment of a local monopoly, had a very extensive circulation ; very necessary on the part of some of those banks, which had reason to dread the hostility of the National Bank ; but caused in some parts of the country, *particularly in New England*, or at least aggravated, not so much out of any actual necessity, as from that spirit of servile and submissive obedience with which the local banks had long been drilled and taught to follow the motions and be governed by the signals of the lord high admiral of the fleet.

The pressure increased. The Bank declared that it had been wholly caused by the removal of the deposits ; and that measure became the subject of energetic remonstrance on the part of the merchants. The opposition to the administration took fresh courage, *the leaders held council*, and it was resolved to avail themsives of the present excited state of the public mind, to make a desperate attack upon their enemies.

Once more the standard of the Bank, floated high in air, and a gallant band mustering from far and near, shouted for the rescue. To work up the courage and the enthusiasm of this forlorn hope to the pitch of desperation, *it was judged necessary to aggravate the panic and distress, by every possible mean.* Public meetings were collected, speeches were made, resolutions were passed, the newspapers teemed with the most exciting and inflammatory appeals, Sundays and working days, it was all one. Long lists of failures were *ostentatiously* paraded; and most terrible stories were told about the rate of interest ; even the boldest were more or less alarmed. This alarm produced its natural effect ; prices fell, and business came to a stand. So matters remained as long as Congress continued in session. But the *firmness* or obstinacy of the President, and the *steadiness* of his political supporters, proved more than a match for the fierce onslaught of the assailants ; and notwithstanding the desertion of several officers high in command, and of divers squads of the rank and file, the *Pesident achieved a victory*, not less signal so far as courage and generalship were concerned, than that victory at New Orleans, for which he was indebted to his subsequent elevation.

Congress adjourned without grantingany of that relief," which some of the newspaper had advised the people to enforce, at the point of the bayonet ! From the moment of the adjournment, the panic was at an end, and business rapidly regained its former vivacity.

We commend the extracts to the especial consideration of the Gazette—and to the consideration too, of all those who are constantly carping at the Administration, for its pretended "war upon the merchants." They explain the true secret of "*the pressure*," just as it has ever been explained by Democratic prints, & just as every cool observer is now satisfied it *should* be explained. Whatever else the Mercantile interests of the country have to complain of, they certainly have no cause to find fault with the Democratic measures of the last ten years. On the contrary, every body knows, that the efforts of Gen. Jackson, and the wise policy which he pursued, did more than the exertions of any preceding administration, to secure the rights of American Commerce, and elevate the mercantile character of the country.

The subjoined remarks of the progress of the democratic principle, are taken from an article in the Christian Review, a monthly periodical, devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination of Christians, and edited by Professor Sears of the Newton Theological Institution :

"To be convinced of the fact that the democratic principle is making steady progress in the world, we need only to cast our eyes over Christendom. We know of nothing, which is receiving fuller confirmation by the events that are brought to light every year. One can hardly open a newspaper, without gathering fresh evidence that the people are "rising up as a great lion." They are beginning to understand, as never before, the important doctrine, that every man can best take care of his own interest and his own affairs. And, understanding it, they show a growing boldness and disposition to enforce its practice.

"There is plainly, a new, and a widening, and a deepening current of free thought, flowing through the popular mind, before which oppression, and all sort of abuses fall, as if smitten by a supernatural arm. There is a wide spread conviction fastened upon the people, that all men are essentially equal, that the rights of one are just as important as those of another, that the happiness of one is as dear as that of another, the liberty of one as precious ; and the conscience of one as sacred and inviolate, as that of another. Disciples to this creed are rapidly multiplying in every section of the christianized world. The people are every where awaking to the undeniable truth, that, absolutely, all political power and authority rightfully emanates from them Themselves they consider as the only source whence these can flow, in opposition to the principle of their flowing from one, as in absolute monarchy ; or their flowing from the few, as in an aristocracy. And in almost every country, in which these latter principles are in vogue, or constitute the basis of government, there the democratic principle is arraying itself in stern conflict with them. Led on, as it seems to us, by a divine hand, the people are contending for, and establishing one after another, doctrines favorable to universal liberty ; and designed to place in every man's hand,—be he ever so poor and humble,—that which is his birthright, the civil right of doing just what it pleases, provided that he invades not the similar rights of his neighbor. With this only provision, he is to form his own opinions upon politics, mature his own belief in religion, pursue his own business, make choice of his own pleasures, in one word, be the sole independant arbiter of his own conduct. The people are steadily asserting their claim to govern themselves. And thus, if any tax is needed, they insist upon the right of saying how much shall be levied. If any law is to be passed, they declare that their influence shall be felt, directly or indirectly, in passing it. If any groundless change be made in the leading principles of those who administer the affairs of State, they assert their privilege to speak in loud terms through the ballot box, and thus designate others to succeed the offenders against the popular will. Success indeed, has not invariably crowned these efforts. Oppression still exists ; abuses are yet numerous.—Much remains to be done. But, generally, the people are becoming fully aware of their prerogatives, and feel disposed to stand by them manfully.

"What we have now stated, as generally descriptive of the progress which the democratic principle is making in the christian world, must agree, we think, with every reader's observation. Were it necessary, it would be easy to establish all that has been said. Were we to consult the leading journals of the times, we should be continually reminded of the great fact, that, whereas a few centuries since, governments were carried on mainly by court intrigues, and the cabals of prime ministers and royal favorites, whose machiavelian tortuosity the people could not trace, and whose dark meaning they could not fashion, now, it is necessary, that "prince encounter prince, state encounter state, and faction contend with faction, on the broad arena of representative chambers, and through the open controversies of an unsparing press."—Intrigues in courts and cabinets there may be yet, but they are frank in their nature, and unpotent in their result, and compared with the dark, and complicated, and perilous machinations of former times, when the dearest interests of the people were managed by a few favorites of the king, whose chief aim, like Mirabeau's, in making words the disguise of their thoughts, and thus, effectually, hiding their measures from the public eye. But the age, for conducting the affairs of state in knavish darkness is gone. The time for governing a nation by secret cabal is past. There is a spirt abroad, that demands every thing relative to government to be done in open day. And the main cause of this change is of course, attributable to the ascendancy of popular control, the vigilance of the press, the publicity of all state documents, and above all the necessity there is, of fighting every political battle befor the eyes of the people, either on the floor of a house of representatives, or, as before observed, throug the columns of a perfectly free and unshackled press.

From the New Era

MR. VAN BUREN.

If the President was in reality so ambitious of power as his enemies represent him to be, how happens it that he did not adopt the "Whig," scheme of re-chartering the United States Bank? Its strength was next to omnipotence, and its influence would have increased executive patronage to an enormous extent. He who denies this is deficient in common sense. And yet the President, believing such an institution to be unconstitutional, and fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, preferred encountering its mighty hostility to courting its support. Men very seldom resist POWER, unless actuated by PRINCIPLE. *Politicians* are generally the last men to provoke vast combinations of interest and wealth against themselves. If they cannot conscientiously approve they are too prone to maintain silence. No man can charge Mr. Van Buren with this fault. His banner has been broadly unfurled. His most vindictive enemies have ceased in very shame to raise against him the cry of "non-committal." His views and opinions have neither been concealed nor disguised. We have heard more than one "Whig" freely admit that the "Magician" was after all a *frank* man. They will admit much more after his re-election. They will then have no motive for opposing him. They will then judge his administration fairly, and bestow all their amiability upon whomsoever the democracy may turn their eyes to as his successor.

Not only did Mr. Van Buren take a firm stand against the mighty associated monopoly of the U. S. Bank, but when the State Banks suspended payment, and embarrassed the government by withholding from it the people's money, he openly urged that they should not be trusted with it in future. This bold stand was very little in the spirit of "non-committal." These banks formed a powerful cordon. They had woven their fetters around our people.—They resorted to entreaty. The "Magician" was firm. They resorted to menace. The heart of the "Magician" did not shake, nor did his cheek turn pale. They commenced active hostilities against him The timid shrunk from him, the false and the faithless deserted him—deluded men fell off from the Republican party during the pressure and the panic, thick as the autumnal leaves which the storm sweeps from the forest. The "Magician" bared his breast to the tempest. He trembled not at the combined hostility of the open foe and the false friend. He felt that he was doing his duty, and he knew that even if his administration should be put down by the arts of the opposition, posterity would do him justice. Fortunately he has not been obliged to wait for that tardy reward. The "sober second thought of the people" has already done the work. The day of error and delusion has past. The mists are dispersed, and in spite of the intrigues, the machinations and the lamentation of the Federal presses, and their aristocratic patrons, MARTIN VAN BUREN WILL BE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY ! *Our life upon the issue.*

MR. VAN BUREN *vs.* FEDERALISM. We have seldom read a more eloquent or effective appeal to the patriotism of the people, against the machinations of federalism, than the address of the democratic members of the New York legislature to their constituents, during the last war. The address was drawn by Mr. Van Buren. After describing the opposition of the federal party to every measure of the government, the address most eloquently proceeds :

"To crown this picture of folly and of mischief, they (the federalists) approach you under a garb which at once evinces their contempt for your understanding, and their total want of confidence in your patriotism ; under a garb which should receive the most distinct marks of your detestation ; they are "*friends of peace.*" While our enemies are waging against us a cruel and bloody war, they cry "Peace."—While our western wilds are whitening with the bones of our murdered women and children while their blood is yet trickling down the walls of their former habitations—while the Indian war-whoop and the British drum are in unison saluting the ears, and the British dagger and the Indian tomahawk suspended over the heads of our citizens—at such a time, when the soul of every man who has sensibility to feel his country's wrongs, and spirit to defend her rights, should be in arms—it is that cry PEACE !—While the brave American tar, the intrepid defender of our rights, and redeemer of our national character, the present boast and future honor of our land, is impressed by force into a service he detests, which compels a brother to imbrue his hands in a brother's blood, while he is yet "tossing upon the surface of the ocean, and mingling his groans with those tempests less savage than is his presecutors, that waft him to a returnless distance from his family and his home"—it is at such a period, when there is no peace, when there can be no peace, without sacrificing every thing valuable, *that our feelings are insulted, the public arm paralyzed, and the public ear t sunned, by the dastardly and incessant cry of* PEACE ! What, fellow citizens, must be the opinion which they entertain of you, who thus assail you? Can any man be so stupid as not to perceive that it is an appeal *to your fears, to your avarice*, and to all the baser passions which actuate the human heart? that it is approaching you in the manner in which alone those puny politicians who buzz about you, and thicken the political atmosphere, say you are accessible, *through your fears and your pockets*? Can any American citizen be so profligate as not to spurn indignantly the base libel upon his character?

"Suffer yourselves not to be deceived by the pretence, that because Great Britain has been forced by her subjects to make qualified repeal of her orders, our government ought to abandon her ground, That ground was to resist two great crying grievances, the *destruction of our commerce*, and the IMPRESSMENT OF OUR SEAMEN. The latter is the most important, in proportion as we prefer the liberty and lives of our citizens to their property. Distrust, therefore, the man who could advise your government at any time, and more especially at this time—when your brave sailors are exciting the admiration, and forcing the respect of an astonished world, *when their deeds of heroic valor make old ocean smile at the humiliation of her ancient tyrant*—at such a time, we say again, mark the man who would countenance government in COMMUTING OUR SAILORS' RIGHTS, FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR MERCHANTS' GOODS."

The Argus Revived has made its appearance and looks very neat. We shall see by and by, which is the real Simon Pure. It seems to read a good deal as the Argus did when Mr. Berry published it before, and Mr Smith was the editor. [Kennebec Journal.

If F. O. J. Smith's Argus revived, is in fact so much like the Eastern Argus when published by I. Berry & Co., it is queer that the Journal editor should be so well pleased with it ! He used to denounce the Argus when edited by Smith, (whom he then, in his usual classic style denominated as "the squatting gentleman,") in no very gentle terms. Take the two following specimens.

From the Kennebec Journal Aug 13, 1831.

"It (an article in the Argus) is a FORGERY, and is exposed as such by the Advertiser. Yet the Argus of a subsequent date makes no correction, attempts no explanation. F. O. J. Smith is the reputed editor of the Argus.—Does he expect to be re-elected to Congress by such FORGERIES as this?"

The Journal of September 16, 1835, speaking of an article which appeared in the Argus, in relation to James F. Otis, says :

"Had the Argus been received a little sooner, its MURDEROUS PURPOSE might have been accomplished. Every generous mind will appreciate the *atrocious villiany* of such a base attempt upon the life of a fellow citizen and neighbor."

Charges of *forgery and intended murder* are pretty serious charges. We are glad that the editor of the Journal was only joking when he made them against the Eastern Argus; and that while pretending to hold a very bad opinion of that old Republican organ, he was in fact so much delighted with it, that he is now almost in ecstacy at the anticipation of another paper like it, in which anticipation, by the way, he is quite sure to be disappointed. This repentance and confession come at rather a late day; but as the old saying is, "better late than never." [Age.

The Boundary.—The following is an extract from a London letter in the Quebec Gazette, dated June 12.

"I think you may take it as certain that a special convention has either left this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the government of the United States, relative to the boundary question.

Her Majesty's advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time been engaged in drawing up Convention, which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American minister at our Court.

The other mentioned facts I am not at liberty at present to communicate. But I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement.

☞*Hail.*— A few days since, a hail storm of unprecedented violence, passed through Lanesboro,' Pittsfield and several adjacent towns in Ms. Many of the hail-stones are said to have been *six* inches in circumference. The crops are in some places almost entirely ruined. About 450 panes of glass were destroyed in the West Becket Hotel.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 23, 1839.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M.* for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Per order of the County Committee.

Paris, July 1, 1839.

FEDERAL PRETENSIONS.

How preposterous it sounds to hear the federalists talk about and lay claim to fixed political principles. Every person who has any acquaintance with their history & course for the last twenty years, knows that their principles consist in nothing but a bitter and unrelenting hostility to the national administration,—a deadly hatred to every person who receives the confidence and support of the Democracy, and a most bitter opposition to every measure which originates with and is for the benefit of the people. In fact, opposition to every thing and every measure which does not originate with them, or is not for the exclusive benefit of some particular class or corporation. They also profess to be great friends to the people, more especially when an election is near at hand. If to rebel against the wholesome laws of the land, made for the protection of the rights and privileges, prosperity and happiness of every person in the community—if to rake heaven and earth to create panics and spread misery through the land, makes them the friends of the people, then have they the sole and exclusive right to the name. They profess too to be patriots. If to reduce the government to tempory bankruptcy—if to persevere in a uniform opposition to all the measures proposed by the democracy for the safety of the country, and the protection of the rights and liberties of its citizens—if to goad the nation into a war with a foreign power, & then harrass, cripple, and embarrass the government to the utmost of their power, and reduce it to the brink of ruin; if all this is patriotism, then indeed are the federalists patriots.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

MAINE MILITIA SYSTEM.

No. VI.

MR. EDITOR,—I purpose in the present number to notice an evil which has long existed, connected with our Militia System, which owes its origin to custom. I mean the practice of *treating* with ardent spirits.—This, it must be acknowledged by all, has been, and still is, an evil of vast magnitude ; though by the efforts of the friends of temperance for a few years past it has been in a small degree checked. Notwithstanding this, it is an evil which exists, even now, and one which is greatly to be deplored by every patriot and philanthropist. I shall give some general reasons why I think it ought to be abolished and done away with, and in doing this, shall be as brief as possible. In the first place, it is a large bill of expense to militia officers, and has a corrupting influence upon elections. It has been a custom, generally, upon all occasions of Military Elections, for the successful candidate to *treat*, from the highest down to the lowest in rank ; and the cases have been numerous where honest, but poor men, having been promoted to stations of honor and trust in the Militia, have suffered severely in a pecuniary point of view, in consequence of their pockets being drained to answer the demands of a foolish fashion. Here we may properly remark that the fashion has often been the cause of base corruption. In many cases the man who would furnish the most liquor and get the most drunk, would be sure to succeed—and it has almost universally been the case that unless the candidate would guarantee to furnish means to satisfy the depraved appetites of all with whom he is concerned, he would be sure to get defeated. If a temperance man is started for an office he is almost sure to get defeated, even if he is possessed of superior qualifications. In this way this worse than foolish practice has been kept up. A very large majority of all commissioned officers have been elected to their several stations by the combined influence of brandy, rum, and gin, consequently they feel bound to practice accordingly, by furnishing these deadly poisons to all who will partake of, and use them. Thus, at almost every election, inspection, or review, we see commissioned officers expending their money (while perhaps in some cases their families at home are suffering for the want of suitable food and clothing) to furnish "liquid fire, and distilled damnation," to all around them. Again, it prevents soldiers from improving in military discipline, and leads to rude and disorderly behavior. Every person who has done the duties of a Citizen Soldier, can bear witness to the truth of this assertion. We all know the influence of ardent spirit upon the man who partakes of it. He is no longer the man, but becomes changed into the brute !—he ceases to be governed longer by reason, or a sense of propriety.

It is a fact, too notorious to be denied, that in almost every company there are men, who, when furnished with the means, will get intoxicated. Now let us look at the consequences—a company is on parade, among its members are three, four, or half a dozen so drunk that they know not what they are about, and of course care as little. I ask how can men while in this condition *improve* in Military science or discipline ?—The answer is obvious, they learn nothing themselves, and are a real pest and nuisance to all their comrades around them. They make the whole company a "reproach and bye word" in the mouths of every beholder. It is impossible for a company with one drunken soldier in its ranks to appear martial-like and respectable ; for in order to do this, *every* soldier must know what he is about and be ambitious to excel.

What is more inconsistent than for men who are vested with command, and solemnly sworn faithfully to perform their duty, to destroy the *natural ability* of those under their authority, to perform the duties enjoined upon them? Instead of improving them in dicipline, they satiate their depraved appetites, inflame their worst passions, and fit them to be guilty of deeds of wickedness, dark as the "black bags of Hell."

The next reason I shall notice why this practice ought to be done away, is, that it makes many sober, virtuous men, who are enrolled in the Militia, drunkards. It is a dangerous thing to place men, especially those who are young, credulous, and unsuspecting, in the way of temptation. Those who have seen but little of the world and its allurements, the various snares and temptations with which they are surrounded, are oftentimes allured from the paths of rectitude and plunged into the gulf of interminable ruin.

Most forcibly will these remarks apply themselves to the case of the young man who enters the ranks of the Militia. Perhaps his character is as fair and spotless as the "fleecy snow," the cup passes around, his strict moral principles—perhaps instilled into his breast by a pious and faithful mother—prompt him to refuse to put the poisonous beverage to his lips. Upon this, he is coaxed, urged, and persuaded to drink, and if this method fails, jeered and sneered at, as being a hypocrite, a cold-water-man, odd, and superstitious.—This, he thinks, is more than he can bear; he yields, he *drinks*, and with thousands, this has been the *first* step in that downward road which leads to, and ends in the drunkard's grave.

An appetite thus created, "grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength," while he finally hugs the monster to his bosom, till with his poisonous fangs, he severs the brittle thread of his earthly existence, and brings him to an untimely end. Who can tell the number of that vast army who have been thus decoyed from the paths of virtue, to those of vice, solely in consequence of the temptations which have been set before them in the way and manner above described! Answer reader, if you can.

Again, men who have partially contracted inebriate habits, find in the means of which we are speaking, something directly calculated to strengthen them.—They are, by these means, *hurried on* in their vicious habits and encouraged to continue in them.

The last general reason I shall give why this practice ought to be abolished, is its bad effects upon society in general. If the intemperate use of ardent spirits is an evil, then, encouraging the use of it, either in a public, or private way, is exerting a pernicious influence upon society; and the more public men are in drinking, and countenancing the practice, the more poisonous is the influence they exert upon those around them.

It is a well known fact, that upon all occasions of Military parade, inspection, or review, there are many who gather to these place, merely as spectators, and among this number generally a lager portion are young persons and children. Oftimes upon these occasions *all* are invited to drink both old and young. Mark the result. The temptation presented overcomes the weak judgement of the young, unprotected as many of them are by their parents or guardians, they taste and drink, and many do this till they become intoxicated. I have seen little boys urged by monsters in human shape to drink till they become *dead drunk*. I have seen young men led on by their seniors in years visit the decanter till they were in the same condition, and I have often seen numbers of men so much intoxicated that they were lying about under the fences and by the sides of the road entirely unconscious of all that was passing around them.

If such sights as these are not revolting to the virtuous feelings of the heart, then must a man's soul be frigid as the Northern zones, and his moral sensibilities as hard and insensible as adamant. Again, if we turn aside to calculate the *amount* of evil done the whole community by this practice, we are lost in amazement at its enormity and magnitude. Who can calculate it? Who can tell the grief and count the tears of the tender and affectionate Wife as she sits reflecting upon her sorrows, and waiting the return of a drunken husband from training. After he becomes intoxicated "free gratis," he goes home to curse and to abuse and perhaps kill his wife or children. Witness the grey hairs of a parent "brought down with sorrow to the grave," by the ruin of a son, who has fallen in the hour of temptation. But I must stop—The most vived picture that could be drawn by fancy and immagination could not portray *one half* the evil arising from this custom.

It is high time for the community to *wake up* to a proper consideration of this subject. Let men who *are* the friends of temperance and good order come out and show their true colours—disaprobate both by precept and example this **ruinous practice. Intemperance** that "engine of Hell," which is the bane and curse of every thing that is good and virtuous is essentially aided and encouraged by this practice of treating with ardent spirit by Military men, and could they but see the incalculable amount of evil they are by so doing bringing upon themselves, their companions in arms, and the whole community, they would be constrained by the gnawings of a guilty conscience to abandon the custom now and forever.

July 12th, 1839. J. J. P.

For the Democrat.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S COUNTY LYCEUM.

The young men of Oxford County met on the 16 inst. agreeable to adjournment in the Court House on Paris-Hill. The members of the Society were not all present, although some who were present exhibited a very commendable degree of zeal and interest in the grand object of the Society by coming from so great a distance to attend to the delights and duties of a Lyceum. The audience, although the Court House was not crowded, as it was at the former meeting, was, nevertheless, composed of a good number of the intelligent and respectable of both sexes. We were happy to see so many Ladies present. If they were aware how much the young men coveted their presence on such occasions, no one of them would be absent were it possible to attend.

The President called the Lyceum to Order, and after the admission of several members to the Society, Mr. Gerry of Waterford delivered a Dissertation on the value and importance of Institutions similar to Lyceums, which was listened to with much respect. We have not heard any expression of opinion on this performance; but we hazard nothing in saying that the Essay was well written and well spoken. This Gentleman is clear and methodical in his arrangement of a subject; consequently this Essay had a beginning—a middle & an end. The beginning disclosed the facts, showing the importance of Lyceums—The middle gave a lucid idea of the objections against and the reasons *in favor* of Lyceums—and the conclusion contained several quotations from Learned Authors on the beneficial results of Forensic Disputation & the consequent incitement to inquiry. The above speaks highly in praise of the Gentleman from W. not only for his methodical arrangement but also, for his argument. If we should attempt to find fault with any portion of the gentlemen's performence we would do it by way of suggestion, and say to friend G. regulate the pitch of your voice and the ardor of your soul, according to the character of your subject and the difficulty of making your audience hear.

We have not time or room to notice the next performence as it deserves. It was a debate as was announced in the Democrat on the question "Is it probable that our Government will be a Republic five hundred years hence." The Discussion was opened by Mr Prentiss who acquitted himself with much credit. He founded his argument in favor of the probable continuance of our government as a Republic, on the intelligence of the people—the growing spirit of Liberty—the diffusion of knowledge—and the progress of Christianity. Mr. Kimball followed Mr. P. in the Negative; and he surprised one at least, that so young a man, as he appeared to be, should speak so clear and forcible. He argued the improbability of the question by precedent, *referring* to Greece and Rome and other Antiquated fallen Republics—the inclination of man to change—the dissentions of Party—and the corruption of elections. Mr. Herring followed on the Affirmative; but employed no new argument to distinguish himself with a brief elucidation of some of those already given. This gentleman according to appearance has ideas in store; and we hope that an attendance on this Lyceum may bring them out, that others may enjoy them as well as himself. Mr. Harlow next spoke in the Neg. and in addition to the arguments already given, mentioned the evil of Slavery—the tendency of every Republic to monarchy or account of the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer,—and the influence of associated Wealth. This gentlemen has many good ideas; and that he, as well as others might reap the full benefit of them, we would suggest to him the propriety of repeating what he has to say; or reading after having written it, especially if he wishes to arrive at ease and fluency of speech. Mr. Prentiss rejoined to the remarks of Messrs Kimball and Harlow and stated among other things that we need not fear the corruption of the Press, if recent examples afforded any data for judgment and prediction, especially, while old Oxford, as in a late case, is on the watch Towers of Democracy, denying the least association with, or justification of corruption; and asserting the intelligence of the people as the only foundation of Liberty and Republicanism. Mr. Kimball replied in a few brief remarks, leaving the question open for discussion among the other members, when Mr. Perry with all he fervor of youth, combined with strength and confidence, rose and made a short speech in the affirmative—declaring that the Republics of Greece and Rome were not proper precedents—wondering that debators could'nt talke five minutes without referring to old superannuated *Greece* and *Rome*—denying that they were any more like the Republic of America than light was like darkness—and despairing not that, the Republic of America would continue five hundred years in as much vigor and strength as it had continued for sixty three years. Mr. Gerry followed and argued the Neg. from the premises that the nature of man was corrupt & evil—and that Greece and Rome were proper precedents ; and from the instability of which he would found the non-continuence of the Republic of America. Dr. Brown followed and denied that Greece and Rome were proper precedents, because they had no written Constitution, but were governed by the impulse of leaders—had not the means of diffusing knowledge that we have—and had not the benign influences of Christianity. Mr. Gerry rejoined in a few additional remarks, to which Dr. Brown replied, and the Discussion closed.—The question was taken by yeas and nays and was decided in the affirmative Nem. Con.

This brief recital must not be regarded as doing justice, or even making an approach to the reality of the performances—either in regard to the subject or the actors. I have made out this account of the proceedings not for the purpose of acting the critic merely, or injuring, in the least, the feelings of any one; but for the special purpose of making such remarks on the subjects and speakers as will have a tendency, if observed to improve and correct those things which people in general would notice as errors or inelegancies—both in manner and sentiment. I wish to be considered the friend of every one, especially of every young man, who is attempting to gain distinction in the thorny path of public life. Permit me therefore, if I see fit, on future occasions like the present, to make even more critical remarks on the little errors which I may discover, then I have done on this occasion—knowing that we cannot rid ourselves of faults until we know what they are.

From the celebrity of the two leaders in the next Debate (Gerry and Rand) it is expected a very full audiance will attend. We hope that Gentleman and Ladies from all quarters may be seen honoring these young men with their presence, and giving publicity and character to an Institution which we hope may become the pride and glory of Oxford County.

A LOOKER ON.

OXFORD FOURTH OF JULY TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Agreeable to previous notice, the friends of Temperance in the County of Oxford convened at the Church of the Rev. Mr. Frost in Bethel, where the friends of good order and good morals where highly gratified to see the house not only well filled, but beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens for the occasion. It afforded us no small degree of pleasure to see so much taste displayed, and so much pains taken, by the Temperance Ladies and citizens of that town, in a cause so dear to us. The Convention was organized by the choice of Peter C. Virgin, Esq. of Rumford, for Chairman, and Jairus S. Keith, Esq. of Oxford, for Secretary. After a very appropriate invocation by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Paris, and music by the Bethel Choir, Mr. Maurice Blake, a late graduate of Bowdoin College, gave us a talented, bold, and very acceptable address. At twelve o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour, for refreshment. The citizens in the vicinity of, and in the Village, most cheerfully and cordially gave us a plenty of good fare, good cheer, and cold water. In the afternoon, after a prayer by the Rev Mr. Hand, Agent for the Board of American Foreign Missions, several Resolves prepared for the occasion, and presented by the Executive Committee, were freely discussed. The resolve recommending total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks excited a deep interest, and an interesting discussion. The Rev. Mr. Hand, Rev. Mr. Richardson of Gilead, Rev. Mr. Douglass of Waterford, Rev. Mr. Davis of Paris, Rev. Mr. Frost of Bethel, and Messrs. Keith and Perry of Oxford, and Clark of Paris, engaged in the debates and discussions of the afternoon. Mr. Abbot, of Bethel, called up our attention to the first settlement of our country—the days of the Puritans—the battles and sufferings and noble daring of our forefathers, in a few written remarks upon the preamble to the first resolve. Before the Convention separated, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Blake for his very satisfactory address, and a request made for a copy, or extracts from the same, to be published in the *Maine Temperance Gazette.*

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Choir for their very acceptable performances.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the young Ladies of Bethel, for tastefully decorating the Church for the Temperance festival.

Chose Peter C. Virgin of Rumford, Thomas Clark of Paris, and Jairus S. Keith of Oxford, an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Recommended that efforts be made for the circulation of the "Maine Temperance Gazette" in the County of Oxford.

Voted to celebrate the next 4th July at Rumford Point.—Comm.

ONE DAY LATER EROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Siddons, Capt. Palmer, from Liverpool, June 14, the N. Y. Editors are in possession of London and Liverpool papers one day later than those brought by the Liverpool.

The news is not important. Money was scarce, and the Bank of England was more sparing than ever in her discounts.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, a petition was presented by Lord Brougham from the Canadian prisoners—Mr Parker and others—whose cases had been under discussion in the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's Bench.—He spoke some time in favor of the petition, and went into a recital of the circumstances in Parker's case at considerable length.

In the House of Commons the same day a petition was presented from the Catholic Arch bishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, aganst the national system of education in that part of the kingdom. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks. Mr Law moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title "Archbishop of Tuam" was illegal. The petition was rejected, 165 to 82

Letters from Constantinople of the 22d May state that a division of the Ottoman fleet was to sail far more formidable ; 10,000 soldiers, acting as marines, were on board of it. It is added, as the result of a deliberation of 10 hours in the Sultan's Council, that war should be immediately declared against Medemet Ali.

The combined British and French fleets in the Levant, would amount, after the joining of 30 vessels or war in preparation at Toulon, to 65 sail. Admiral Stopford is the British commander. This fleet would, it is said, be divided into two—the one to watch the Turkish; the other the Egyptian naval forces.

A Russian Slave ship has been captured by an English cruiser, and brought to Portsmouth.

The Paris dates are of Tuesday, 11th. The Ministry had incurred another defeat in the Chamber of Peers, on some proposition in the law relative to the Legion of Honor. It was opposed by Marshal Soult, and Mr Villemain, the Minister of Justice, but prevailed notwithstanding.

Turkey.—The war between Turkey and Egypt is on the point of commencing. The Turkish army 60,000 strong, have crossed the Euphrates at Bir.

The greatest consternation prevails in Egypt. The troops of the Dey have passed on through Alexandria by forced marches, to join Ibrahim Pacha, who with his generals and army are at Aleppo, awaiting the approach of the Sultan's troops. The news from Alexandria, is down to April 28.

A Curiosity.—The following copy of a communication from an individual who had been commissioned and qualified to solemnize marriages in this State, we find in the Augusta Age. It is certainly a curiosity.

"To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

I hrewith return this Commission—as I cannot conscientiously act under it, for the following reasons, viz :

1. Because the institution of Marriage is of Divine origin and human governments have no right to regulate or control it.

2. Because I cannot acknowledge any allegiance to any human government.

3. Because the Cospel of Jesus Christ says, "Swear not at all."

4. Because the Constitution and Laws of the United States and of this State which I am by this called upon to support, sanction wars and slavery, & are founded upon violence and therefore and re quire the administrators of those laws to assume the prerogative of Him who says "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord."

5. As I repudiate all human Politics, I cannot recognize any human Government by receiving a Commission under the same ; consequently I hereby virtually abrogate the oath or affirmation which I received and subscribed on receiving this commission, and withdraw myself from the protection of all human laws.

———5th month, 1st day, 1939."

A Horrible State of things.—It was proved says the Journal of Commerce, by the confession of one of the culprits, that the late disastrous and calamitous fire in Albany which destroyed thousands of property and rendered many poor families houseless, was kindled by three boys on Sunday, *to decide a bet of cigars which engine of a certain three would reach the fire first ! !*

Sensible Recommendation.—The following judicious advice is copied from the resolutions adopted at a publick meeting of the citizens of Woonsocket. Although calculated for the meridan of Rhode Island, it will answer equally well for any of the New England States :

Whereas, it is currently reportend that in one of our neighboring villages, "a man made during the last year $1500 by minding his own business, and $500 by letting other people's alone ;" therefore.

Resolved, That we recommend to some of the good people in our village to try the experiment, not only as a source of emolument to themselves, but of satisfaction to the neighbors.

Bunker-Hill Monument.—There appears now to be a fair prospect, that the funds necessary for completing the Monument, estimated at $30,000, together with a further sum of $10,000 for grading and fencing the grounds, will be speedily raised, and that at no remote period the work will be completed. It has been stated in some of the papers that $14,000 towards the subject have been offered by four gentlemen of this city —brothers. It is stated that $500 have been offered by another gentleman—$1000 by a third, and $19,000 by a gentleman at the South. These liberal contributions are offered on the condition that the necessary sum shall be obtained to complete the work at once—an object which as we have remarked, there can be little doubt will be attined.—*Advertiser.*

The notorious W. J. Graves, the murderer of the lamented Cilley and Whig leader in Congress from Kentucky, is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Elijah Nuttall, an honest and moral democrat. The whigs having a majority in the district, the responsibility of returning a bloodstained scoundrel rests upon them, should he be-elected.—*Ohio Pat.*

Female Generosity.—"Give me a piece of your bread," said a beggar boy to a beggar girl in the street, as we passed them on our way to dinner yesterday. "I cant," replied the miss, "for they just give it to me in that house, and it is the first I have had since breakfast." "I've had no breakfast nor bread either to day," answered the lad. "Well then, here take a good bite," replied the softer sex, and by George, when the chap opened his mouth for the purpose, we thought that the top part of his head would fall off—*it was an all sufficient bite.*

Fracas and Stabbing.—Portland is getting wicked. We yesterday chronicled *a robbery* to-day we have something *worse* to notice. A *fracas* took place last night, near Mt. Joy, in which a colored man, named Williams, was severely stabbed by another colored persons, of the name of John Vincent. The wound is near the centre of the stomach, and Williams, we understand, is not expected to survive—if indeed he is now living. Vincent has been arrested, and is now in jail, awaiting his examination, which will probably occur to-day. The disturbance was made at a Negro Dance Hall, which has been for some time rather a nuisance, and which, we hope, will now be looked to by the proper authorities.—Eastern Argus.

Looking up.—Edward V. Davis, a journeyman printer, has been selected as the democratic candidate for Congress, in the Attakappas district of Louisana.

The N. O. Sun says that a fish dinner is a fine thing, and so is a good sermon ; but there is not one man in a thousand who would not rather eat the dinner than hear the sermon.

New reaping machine.—The farmers in Maryland are using a new reaping machine.—It is a framework with a number of scythes attached, drawn by a horse, and managed by a man, which cuts down the grain, it is said, neater and faster than *ten men* can bundle it into sheaves.

A young negro recently blew out his brains in New Orleans, because his sweatheart *crossed him in love !*

Resolved, That rotation in office is a fundamental doctrine of the democtratic party and should therefore be strictly adhered to in all cases.

MARRIED.

In this town, John Dennett Esq., Mr. Jabez Buck to Miss Abigail G. Mashall both of this town.

DIED.

In Weld, May 9th, of consumption, Mrs Judith Greenleaf, wife of Mr. Joseph O. Dummer, and daugther of the late Mr. Richard Dummer, of Hallowell, aged 49.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at public Auction at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Rumford in said County, on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in Equity which Erastus P. Poor has to redeem the Stone farm, so called, Situated in Andover, the same being under Mortgage to Timothy Walker.

N. B. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford July 15th, 1839. 3w49

Sherif's Sale.

Oxford, ss :

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue at the Store of Joshua Graham in Rumford in said County, on Saturday, the 31st, day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right William Morse of Rumford in said County has in Equity to redeem a certain track or parcel of land, situated in Rumford, it being the Northly half of a hundred acre lot No. eleven, North side the Great River, 2nd divison, being the same premises which the said Morse Mortgaged to Simeon C. Gleason and Ephriam Ritchard of Mexico in said County.

EDEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, July 15th, 1839. 3w49

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represent your petitioners that the public good requires that a new county road should be located and established commencing at or near Locke s mills in Greenwood, thence easterly to the outlet of North Alder River Pond near land owned by Caleb Barrows in Hamlin's Gore so called, thence across the outlet of said Pond to land owned by Samuel Swan in Woodstock, thence southerly on the Bank of South Alder Rive Pond to land owned by Samuel Bryant Jr. in Greenwood, thence easterly to land owned by Zephaniah Whitman in Woodstock, thence southerly by land owned by Samuel H. Houghton in Woodstock, thence down the outlet of Bryants Pond so called in Woodstock to Joshua S. Whitman's in Greenwood, thence southerly in the most practicable route to the County road at or near the North West corner of the town of Paris. Your Petitioners respectfully request that the Hon. County Commissioners may view said Route and duly locate and establish said Road or so much thereof as shall be deemed for the public good and advantage.

(Signed by) AMOS YOUNG, & 14 others.

Paris June 18, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss :

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissiones will meet at John R. Briggs' Tavern in Woodstock on Friday the thirteenth day of September next at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition ; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock and of Hamlin's Gore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock and in Hamlin's Gore, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

49 Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Guardian's Sale!!

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, there will be sold at the Store of Joseph Chaffin in Oxford in said County, on Saturday, the 24th, day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., all the interest and right and title which Louisa Chaffin has in and to one acre of land and buildings thereon standing. Land lately owned and improved by Wm. F. Chaffin deceased, and which lies in the Western Village in said town, and the same on which the said Louisa Chaffin now lives.

PHEBE SHATTUCK, Guardian,
By her Att'y, J. S. KEITH.

Oxford, July 19, 1839. 3w49

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Probate Court within and for the County of *Oxford* on the 25th of June 1839, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY,

late of Oxford in the County of Oxford deceased ; will meet at the Office of J. S. Keith in Oxford in said County on the last day of August, September, and October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to receive and examine said claims.

J. S. KEITH,
CHARLES DUREEL, } Com'rs.

Oxford July 19, 1839.

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Taloring Business to whom good encouragement will be given

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, July 17th, 1839

TO the Hon. Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tueaday of June 1839.

THE undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires that a new County road should be located, commencing at the intersection of the County road recently located from Walker's Mills in Bethel, with the County road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford thence near Parsons Haskells' in Albany, thence to the County road leading from Stoneham through Albany to Waterford, thence in said road to near the store in Waterford occupied by Whitney & Irish, thence to Waterford Flat in the road as now travelled with such alterations as may be made, or through the Valley near Carlton's Mill to said Flat, thence to the City (so called) in Waterford passing between Tom Pond and the road now leading from the Flat to the City. Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road, or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) ZIBA FROST & 50 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford ss ;

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissionors will meet at Hunt's Tavern in Albany on Tuesday the first day of October next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition ; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of the said towns of Albany & Waterford, and upon the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up attested copies in three public places in each of said towns of Albany and Waterford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served, and posted, at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHOES! SHOES!!

A New lot first rate Women,s, Misses and Children's Kid, Morocco, and other kinds of SHOES, in great variety, made expressly for the subscriber, and just received. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 29, 1839. 3weow46

Also,—More New CAPS, latest style.

$1,00 REWARD!

RUN away from the subscriber on the 23d instant Andrew Stubbs, an indented apprentice, aged 18 years. Whoever will return said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting the said Andrew Stubbs on my account, as I will not pay any expense he may incur, nor any debts he may contract after this date.

BENJAMIN ALLEN,

Hartford June 25th, 1839. 3w46

ALEXANDER RYERSON

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secrtly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs,* ☞ *and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'clayey houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞ CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS,* a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondence into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians,* who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE,*—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently praying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Santive might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity.
H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be *amended* by striking out the fourth section of the *sixth article* thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All Judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All Judicial officers now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes,* upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amenement expressing it by the word *No,* upon their ballots.

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary, on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 12, 1839.

Read and passed.
H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.
JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Augusta, May 15th, 1839.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest: A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

43 3m

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all person against purchasing a note of hand of Benjamin Ryerson, signed by Levi F. Drake, for one hundred and twenty three Dollars and twenty five cents, dated Oct. 29, 1838, payble in eight months and interest, said note being dead according to an obligation signed by said Ryerson, and I shall not pay the same.
LEVI F. DRAKE.

Paris June 27, 1839. 3w46

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, MAY 15, 1839.

IN compliance with the twelfth section of "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 21, A. D. 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships will be surveyed and lotted by the Surveyor General the present season, viz:—Township Letter F. and half Township letter H. in the 2d Range, Township No. 6 in the fourth Range, Township No. 8 in the fifth Range, Townships No. 6, and 11 in the sixth Range, (and Township No. 11, in the fifth Range, if the exchange should be made with Massachusetts,) west from the east line of the State, will then be in market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed March 23, 1838, entitled "An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands." Also, the remaining lots in the following Townships, heretofore lotted for settlers, to wit:—No. 4, 10 and 12 in the fifth range west from the east line of the State, are now offered for sale to actual settlers. All the above Townships, except No. 4, are on the Aroostook and its waters.

The price of lots on the aforesaid Townships will not be less than fifty cents, and probably not more than one dollar per acre. The prices, however, will vary according to the situation and quality of the land.

Settling duties required by law, are, that—"the purchaser of one lot, to clear ten acres, or [illegible] fifteen acres thereof, ten or more acres of which shall be well laid down to grass, and to build a house thereon, within four years from the purchase thereof; and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one shall be required to clear ten acres, and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot, and to build a house on one of said lots, within the term aforesaid; but in no case shall more than one person purchase more than four of said lots in any one township or tract."

The Aroostook Road as located and partly made passes through No. 5, 10, 11 & 12 in Range five. A county road is located through F. to Houlton, and will probably be made passable in the course of the summer. A Saw mill and grist mill are in operation at F. A Saw and grist mill are being erected on No 9, Range 4—Also, on No. 11, Range 5, and will be completed in the course of the season.

The Geological Reports of Dr. Jackson for a description of the quality of the soil and productions of the Aroostook lands and its mineral treasures, and the reports of Dr. Holmes' survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.

The public attention has recently been so strongly directed to the Aroostook, and so many persons have visited that section of the State, that it is unnecessary to be more particular in describing those lands now offered for sale. A large sum of money will be expended this year in making and continuing the Aroostook Road, which promises soon to be a thoroughfare to the St. John's.

Already numerous enterprising, active and intelligent young men have gone in to look at these lands and select lots for actual settlement.

No. 10, Range 5, though lotted and brought into market last year has been incorporated into a town by the name of Masardis, and nearly all the settling lots are taken up. That Town, or some one in that vicinity promises in a short time to become the County seat of a new County.

To give some idea of the farming capability of that part of the State, the fact may be mentioned, that on No. 7, R. 5, lotted, on the Aroostook Road and adjoining No. 8—now to be lotted, the only settler there, last year, raised 1700 bushels of grain of various kinds and a large quantity of hay, all which he found a ready market for on the spot, at very high prices and must have realized not far from $4000 for his crop.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships, when returned to the Land Offices, will be open to the inspection of any one, and all information that may be wanted, will be cheerfully given, and every facility granted within the gift of this office for actual settlers, under the following law.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers [illegible] ties only who intend to become actual settlers [illegible] by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, [illegible] at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township, where said land is situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having not been sold, and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said sale, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on some one of said lots, at a place to be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of the lots, and each individual shall receive a deed [illegible] for his lot [illegible] without any further consideration, conditional however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice and law for two months, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Frontier Journal, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel, Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Yankee Farmer, Statesman, Boston, N. H. Patriot, Concord. 2m41

MILITARY.

WILSON & PUTNEY,

No. 50, Middle Street—Portland.

WOULD respectfully invite the "attention" of the Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infantry and Rifle Corps in this State, to the assortment of beautiful SAMPLE CAPS, of the latest style which they have now on hand and will furnish to "order" at short notice on reasonable terms—they also keep on hand a good assortment of CHAPEAU of the most approved styles for Field and Platoon officers.

"Orders," respectfully solicited and promptly executed.

Portland April 26, 1839. is3w

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have commenced trade under the name and firm of

THAYER & HARLOW,

with a large stock of new Goods very cheap for ready pay. The stock consists of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES of various shades; Satinetts, Buckskins, Drillings, Vestings. CALICOES, about 60 pieces the handsomest ever offered in this market—Mousseline de Lain, a new article; fig'd and plain Lawns, Cambrics, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Scarfs and Fancy Hdkfs a large assortment the best that can be selected in Boston. Sheetings, Tickings, Gloves and Hosiery together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS too numerous to mention.

KID SHOES, Mole skin and Silk HATS, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Purchasers are requested to call, before they buy elsewhere.

JOEL B. THAYER.
ISAAC HARLOW.

Paris, May 7, 1839. 38

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 25th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

ON the petition of ISAAC STRICKLAND administrator of the estate of HARRY WOOD late of Grafton in the County of Worcester and commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased to pay said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford in said county, on the 5th day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

3w4g

SOMETHING TO

THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health,* but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption,* and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory,* the *utility* of the *practice* is now *beyond all doubts.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills;* experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only care that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and ☞ observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *deceive the Public,* and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is *not* WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—[illegible] Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Brnton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

eply32

RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

GEORGE H. KENDALL,

NO. 43, MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS received from New York a large assortment of FRENCH & ENGLISH GOODS, which he offers at wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Italian, Gro de Swiss, Poit de Soie, and Figur'd Rep Silks; Mousselin de Laines; French Prints and Muslins; Linen Cambrics; Linen C. Hdkfs; Hemstiched do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambric Muslins, Corded and Swiss Plaid Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Linen Cambrics.

MILLINERY.

Rich new styles Glace Bonnet Ribbons; Satin, Lustring and Gauze Cap Ribbons; Satins, figured and plain; Florences; Bonnet Silks; Foundations; Wound Wire; Taffeta Ribbons.

SCARFS, SHAWLS, & FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Henneguin's splendid (all wool) Cashmere and Merino *SHAWLS;* Brocha, Edinboro', Victoria Net Shaws.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts.

Gentlemen and Ladies' Hosiery, and Gloves.

May 16, 1839. 2m 42

*ELBRIDGE GERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WATERFORD, ME.

To the Hon. County Commission for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Greenwood and Woodstock respectfully represent, that the interest of said towns and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the old town road as now travelled, or a new County road located leading from Greenwood Village so called in said Greenwood to Woodstock Village; the road now travelled being circuitous and hilly to a most wearisome degree, while nature has provided for our use a route on which could be built a road which in comparison would be level and direct. Having this advantage fully in our power we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We therefore ask your aid and pray that you would view a new route for a road commencing at or near James Yeats' Mill in said Greenwood, thence eastwardly in the most feasible course by Joshua S. Whitman's house in said Greenwood, thence eastwardly to or near the Bridge south of Daniel Bennett's dwelling house to the County road in said Woodstock; and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations may be examined & located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

(Signed) WILLIAM NOYES & 5 others.

Greenwood, June 15th, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissiones will meet at John R. Briggs' Tavern in said Woodstock on Wednesday the eleventh day of September next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should net be granted.

Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

47 Attest, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned Commissioners on the Estate of James H. Withington late of Peru in the County of Oxford deceased represented insolvent hereby give notice that a further time of two months from the 25th day of June last is allowed to the creditors of said deceased to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall be in session for the purpose of securing such further claims as may be exhibited at the Inn of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield on Saturday the twenty fourth day of August next from one till five o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL MORRILL, }
J. H. FARNUM, } Com'rs.

Dixfield, June 25th, 1839. 3w47

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JOHN B. FORD,

late of Norway in said County deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the Office of Levi Whitman in said Norway on the last Wednesday of July, September, October and November next from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

LEVI WHITMAN, }
WILLIAM FOSTER, } Com'rs.

Norway, June 25th, 1839. 3w47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and to be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of C. A. Kimball, & Co., in Rumford, in said county, on Saturday the third day of August next at 1 o'clock P. M. all the right which Oliver Strickland of Andover in said county, has in equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Andover aforesaid, and being the same premises which are described in said Strickland's Mortgage Deed to Columbia Rawson, dated March 12, 1831, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 36, page 131, to which reference is had,—mortgaged to secure the payment of $100. The same premises also having been mortgaged to Simon W. Gregg of Andover aforesaid, by Deed dated Feb. 20, 1837, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 51, page 183, to secure the payment of $156,63. Said premises supposed to contain 100 acres more or less.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Scriff.

Paris, June 26, 1839. 46

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Executions and will be sold at public Auction at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Rumford, on Saturday the tenth day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., all the right in equity which John D. Gossom has of redeeming the farm on which he now lives, situated in Bethel in said county, the same having been mortgaged to Smith & Brown for the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars; further reference may be had to said Smith & Brown's Mortgage Deed dated Feb. 26th, 1838.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

July 8th, 1839. 3w48

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on the third Tuesday in September next at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale a certain piece of wild land lying in the town of Jay, County of Franklin, being Lot No. nine, Range A. containing twenty four acres more or less. Said sale for the benefit of the minor heirs of Stephen Allen, late of Jay in the County of Franklin.

ZADOK ALLEN,

Poland June 25, 1839. 3w46

Copartnership Dissolved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH BROWN, 2d.
ALFRED TWITCHEL,

Bethel June 10, 1839. *3w45

Dr. Gordak's Gelly of Pomegranate,

AND

PERUVIAN PILLS.

A prime article for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c. just received and for sale at the old stand, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, May 17, 1839 1f40

Notice to Log Owners.

DRIFTED upon the land of the subscriber on Ellis River in Rumford, the following described Logs viz. one marked S. J. A.—one marked X P ⋈—and two marked M ⋈ A. The owner or owners are hereby notified and requested to remove the same.

PORTER KIMBALL.

Rumford, June 25, 1839. 3w46

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE---LOVELL.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and nonresident proprietors of the following discribed lands, situated in the Town of Lovell, County of Oxford, and State of Maine that they on taxed in the bills committed to me for collection for the year 1838—in the following sums, viz:—

Owners Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Divs.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax for 1838. $
Unknown	20	5	100	25	,18
"	4	2	1 5-8	,6	,4
"	6	4	100	150	1,05
"	Meadow		55	105	,74
"	43	5	22	1,32	,92

Deficiency of highway for 1837.

Owners Names.	No. of Lot.	No. Divs.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown	47	5	33 1-3	25	,48
Thomas Day	4	4	82 2-3	417	8,08
Unknown	26	5	50	30	,58
"	20	4	100	25	,48
"	62	4	16	20	,38
"	4	2	1 5-8	,6	,12
"	17	1	25	30	,58

And unless said *Taxes* with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to me on or before Saturday the 30th day of November Next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will be sold at public Vandue at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Collector.

Lovell July 13th, 1839. 3w48

County of Oxford.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
PARIS JULY 2, 1839. }

NOTICE is hereby gives to the Proprietors of, and all persons interested in the following townships or tracts of unimproved land situated in said County, (a part of which are now situated in the County of Franklin,) not taxable by the Assessors of any town or Plantation, that the following sums have been assessed thereon by the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford in the apportionment of the County taxes for the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, and remain unpaid—viz:—

					Year	Tax
Andover Surplus West				Tax for	1836	3,43
do		"		"	1837	3,75
do		"		"	1838	3,75
do		"		"	1839	3,41
Township	No. 2	Letter A.		"	1838	9,13
"	"	" "		"	1839	8,32
"	No 5	2d	Range	"	1838	3,35
"	"	"	"	"	1839	3,04
"	No. 4	3d	"	"	"	3,55
"	No. 4	4th	"	"	1836	3,38
"	"	"	"	"	1837	3,69
"	"	"	"	"	1838	3,69
"	"	"	"	"	1839	3,36
"	Letter C. adjoining Letter B.			"	1838	2,80
"	" "	"	" "	"	1839	2,55
"	Letter B			"	"	9,34
"	No, 2			"	"	6,53
Surplus of Township Letter C.				"	1834	1,30
"	"	"	"	"	1835	1,30
"	"	"	"	"	1836	1,78
"	"	"	"	"	1837	1,95
"	"	"	"	"	1838	1,95
"	"	"	"	"	1839	1,77
Township	No. 5	1st	Range	"	1838	6,80
"	"	"	"	"	1839	0,18
"	No. 4	2d	" 7-8ths of	"	1836	2,84
"	"	"	" " " "	"	1837	3,06
"	"	"	" " " "	"	1838	3,06
"	"	"	" the whole of	"	1839	3,32
"	No. 4	1st	"	"	1836	2,99
					1837	3,27
					1838	3,27
					1839	2,97

					Year	Tax
Part of Township	No. 6			Tax for	1837	1,57
South half of "	"	1	4th Range	"	1833	1,10
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1834	2,66
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1835	2,46
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1836	3,38
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1837	3,69
North half of "	" " "		"	"	1835	2,36
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1839	3,24
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1837	3,54
One fourth of "	No	1	6th	" "	1835	,32
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1836	,44
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1837	,48
North half of "	No	2	4th	" "	1835	1,23
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1836	1,69
" " " "	" " "		"	"	1837	1,84
"	No.	2	2d	" "	1835	2,87
"	"	" "		" "	1836	3,94
"	"	" "		" "	1837	4,30

Now situated in the County of Franklin

And unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber or to his successor in said office within six months from the twenty third day of July last warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County of Oxford, requiring him to collect the same according to law.

ALANSON MELLEN,
Treasurer of the County of Oxford.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—STOW.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident owners of improved and uninproved lands, situated in the town of Stow, (being composed of what was formerly Fryeburg Addition Bradley and Eastman's Grant, and a part of Fryeburg Academy Grant) County of Oxford and State of Maine who have not paid their town and county taxes for 1838, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect, for 1838, and are as follows:

Owner's names, if known.	Acres.	Value	Tax
John Bradley, one half of the Deer Hill on Shell Pond tract	500	500	5 50
do do in the brick Ridge lot, (so called) adjoining Josiah B. Day's farm and land, formerly owned by Wm. Cox, 10 acres being pasturage	197	410	4 51
John Bradley or unknown, land in Bradley & Eastman Grant, called the Trusell lot, adjoining the Province line, and land owned by Cyrus Pride,	200	200	2 20
John Knight or unkn, lot No. 23 3d division	70	104	1 14
do do land in the mile and half square adjoining John Brickets farm,	80	50	55
James Osgood or unknown, lot No. 18, in the mile and half square	100	60	66
James Elliot half lot No. 14, 4th division	50	55	55
J. & J. Walker or unknown, lot No. 30 in 4th division	100	100	1 10

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, on or before Saturday the 9th day of November next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the lowest bidder, so much of said land as shall be necessary to pay said taxes and cost, at 10 o'clock A. M of said day, at the school house in district No. 2, in said Stow.

URIAH DRESSER, Collector of

Stow, June 27th, 1839. Stow for 1838.

NOTICE.

A certain piece of Land situated in Andover in the County of Oxford, on which Moses Cutting now lives, the same which was Deeded to said Cutting by Phineas Bragg and which was conveyed to Edmund Pearson of Bloomfield and Stephen F. Harvey of Weld both of this State by Moses Cutting by Deed of Mortgage recorded in the registry of said County, Book 54 page 579 to which Deed reference may be had.

PEARSON & HARVEY.

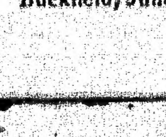
June 27th, 1839. 3w47

NEW MILLENERY GOODS.

JUST received from Boston a Fashionable Assortment of MILLENERY GOODS, which Ladies' are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. W. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 13, 1839 eow4w39



NOTICE. Taken up in the inclosure of Hiram Halls two yearlings heifers one a red heifer the other a brindle with a star in her forehead the owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

EPHRAIM FORD, Pound Keeper

Buckfield, June 28th, 1839. 3w47